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The study of the legal development of slavery in Chapter II. is a distinct contribution to our understanding of the system. Mr. Ballagh shows clearly that in Virginia, as well as in many other colonies, the negro at first was in the eyes of the law a servant in no way distinguishable from other servants. From the beginning, by law and custom, a succession of steps evolved the human chattel of later days. These steps began with the recognition of negroes as slaves for life ; then the recognition of their children as slaves, since they could not be reared as free-men ; next the slave became personal property and at last real estate. Finally a series of laws drew the color line of slavery by first ignoring the distinction of Christian and heathen and then enslaving most mulattoes. When the full status of slavery was established, the author traces in detail the legal privileges and limitations of slaves and compares their condition with that of the English villain. The negro slave could be bought and sold, seized for debt, separated from his family, restricted in movement, etc. On the other hand he could not legally marry or trade, or learn to read or write, or sue in courts except for freedom.

The part of the second chapter dealing with social status is not so full nor so satisfactory as the first part. It has a slightly apologetic tone, and while it frankly admits many evils of slavery (save the greatest one, on which it is almost silent) nevertheless it lays great stress on the benevolent and better side of slavery, and its good effects on master and man. Thomas Jefferson's very flat contradiction of this pleasant picture is attributed by Mr. Ballagh to French "doctrines of equality," and "pique" (p. 129).

The final chapter gives deserved praise to the abolition efforts of Jefferson, Tucker, and others, and shows how the question of disposing of the freedmen was the great obstacle to their plans of emancipation. The author supports "South-Side" Adams's views, and seems to agree with him that Abolitionism rather than cotton was mainly instrumental in fastening the chains of the slaves after 1830.

The volume has a bibliography and an index.

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS.

*Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania, 1682-1750, with their Early History in Ireland.* By ALBERT C. MYERS, M.L. (Swarthmore, Pennsylvania: The Author. 1902. Pp. xxii, 477.)

*Quaker Arrivals at Philadelphia, 1682-1750.* By ALBERT C. MYERS. (Philadelphia: Ferris and Leach. 1902. Pp. 131.)

THE coming of Friends' families to America during the colonial days has been described in many works of genealogical research and in local histories, but they have mostly related to families from England. Albert Cook Myers, in the portly and attractive volume named above, has filled a gap in the records by describing the migration of Friends from Ireland.

After narrating the beginnings of Quakerism in Ireland the author discusses the inducements that led the Irish Friends to come to Pennsylvania. From the time of his convincement, while in Ireland, of the truth of Friends' doctrines, William Penn had been brought prominently before the Friends of Ireland. In 1669 he went to that country to assist in the management of the Penn estates, and hearing of the persecution and imprisonment of the Friends there went at once to Dublin, and succeeded in procuring the release of those in prison. The Irish Friends had great confidence in him and they were among the first to whom he opened his Pennsylvania project.

The Free Society of Traders, consisting of over three hundred members, among whom were several prominent Irish Friends, purchased 20,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania. Robert Turner, one of the committee at the head of the organization, removed to Philadelphia in 1683 with his daughter and seventeen "indented" servants. As he was prominent in the affairs of the colony, no doubt his influence did much to forward the migration of his countrymen.

The most eminent of the Irish immigrants was James Logan, who came to Pennsylvania in company with William Penn in 1699, and for forty years thereafter held some high office in the colony. He bequeathed to the city of Philadelphia his private library of 3,000 volumes, which formed the foundation of the Loganian Library. Thomas Holmes, who had been imprisoned in Dublin, was one of the first purchasers in Pennsylvania, buying a tract of 5,000 acres. Penn appointed him surveyor-general of the province of Pennsylvania. He also held many other places of trust and honor, and at one time acted as governor of the province. Other distinguished Irish Friends were Thomas Griffiths, who served as mayor of Philadelphia and judge of the Supreme Court; Robert Strettell, a prosperous Philadelphia merchant who had a country house in Germantown, and who also served as mayor; William Stockdale, a writer of Friends' books; Nicholas Newlin, who served as a judge of the Chester county courts; and Lydia Darragh, who risked the safety of herself and family to give important information to General Washington.

The book contains many interesting documents, especially letters from the immigrants to their friends in Ireland. One of the most readable of these is a letter from Robert Parke, who settled near Chester, to his sister Mary, in 1725. After telling her of the general prosperity he describes the two fairs held yearly in Chester and New Castle, where "Ribonds and all Sorts of necessarys fit for our wooden (wooded) Country may be bought and here all young men and women that wants wives or husbands may be Supplied."

The appendix, which makes nearly half of the volume, contains genealogical records taken from the minute-books of various monthly meetings, which are of value to all who are descended from these early Quakers. The researches of the author have been careful and extensive, and his work is a valuable contribution to the history of the religious society of which he is a member.

A smaller volume, also by Mr. Myers, entitled *Quaker Arrivals at Philadelphia, 1682-1750*, contains a record of over a thousand certificates received by Philadelphia Monthly Meeting between the years 1682 and 1750, for Friends coming to reside within its limits, chiefly from over the sea. Many of the names included in this list are still prominent in the records of Friends in the various parts of the United States where their meetings have been established.

Several of the minutes contain explanatory matter that is interesting reading because of the quaintness of the statements. A certificate signed by Wm. Penn and Giuelma Maria Penn, for one who had served them nine years and a half, says, "She is clear of all Persons as to marriage that we can tell of, save one John Martin, and has been well regarded of friends of the meeting to which she has belonged." A minute from Barbados in 1699 states that "Jonathan Dinnis, 'of this Island Surveyor having lately been much troubled with Consumption,' desires to take a voyage to Pennsylvania for his health, leaving behind his wife and children."

ELIZABETH LLOYD.

*New France and New England.* By JOHN FISKE. (Boston : Houghton, Mifflin and Co. 1902. Pp. xxvi, 378.)

It is a cause for genuine satisfaction that Mr. Fiske had at the time of his lamented death practically finished this book, which was needed to complete his series of histories of the United States,—seven volumes reaching from the discovery of North America to the adoption of the Constitution. Like Parkman, Fiske did not issue his several books in chronological sequence; but from the first he seems to have had them clearly outlined in his mind, and to some extent on paper, and now that the last stone in the arch is laid it can be seen that he builded with care, although not in the usual order.

The scope of the last-published book—chronologically fifth in the series—was foreshadowed in the preface to *The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America*, its predecessor both in subject and in time of issue: "It is my purpose, in my next book, to deal with the rise and fall of New France, and the development of the English Colonies as influenced by the prolonged struggle with that troublesome and dangerous neighbor. With this end in view, the history of New England must be taken up where the earlier book [*The Beginnings of New England*] dropped it, and the history of New York resumed at about the same time, while by degrees we shall find the histories of Pennsylvania and the colonies to the south of it swept into the main stream of Continental history. That book will come down to the year 1765, which witnessed the ringing out of the old and the ringing in of the new,—the one with Pontiac's War, the other with the Stamp Act."

The greater part of Mr. Fiske's histories were first prepared and delivered as lectures—a custom having certain advantages in ensuring that lightness of touch so essential to popularity, and obvious disadvantages in the necessity for blocking out the matter into equal-sized chapters, each